East River, and the kloofs not far from thence, the face of his face of the fa

Captain Rennie, of the 73d regiment, who is sta Captain Rennie, of the 73d regiment, who is standard at the Chumie post, on hearing of this affair, immediately dashed off to the spot, and fortunately secreted in extricating twelve of the troops from a position of no small peril. The Hottentots were nowhere to be found, having decamped on the first appearance of the rescuing forces.

Lieutenant Reeves, of the 73d regiment, has also had a narrow escape. He and a few men with him were surrounded by the rebels, and had he not steadily held his ground, would have been cut off to a man.

The news from Australia has had considerable effect on the Cape markets. There was an immediate rise in all kinds of provisions for export, and several vessels have been laid on for Melbourne, while many respectable persons have formed themselves into par-ties, well supplied with provisions, implements, &c., for a trip to the diggings.

India and China.

CAPTURE OF PEGU—WAR IN BURMAH ALM9ST OVER—SUCCESS OF THE REBELS IN CHINA.

A telegraphic despatch from Trieste announces the arrival there of the overland Indian mail. The despatch says, under date of January 12th—The steamer Adria arrived this morning with the Calcatta mail of the 8th December. Pegu was taken on the 21st November, and will be annexed. The campaign may be considered as at an end, unless the Eurmese forces should invade our new territory, which they will probably do. In such a case we abould march on Ava.

The northwestern frontier is quiet.

Oalcutta exchange firm at 2s. 0 dd. a 2s. 1d. The supply of money continues abundant.

From China we hear that the insurrection gains ground.

From China we hear that the insurrection gains ground.

The Japan Expedition, in a French Point of View.

[From the Paris Journal des Debats.]

Now that the American expedition sent against Japan is making its way across the Atlantic, in this direction, let us cast a rapid glance at the singular and difficult relations which the Japanese hold with the commerce of Europe, or rather with that of Holland; for no other power than this last has been permitted by the government of Jeddo to trade with Japan. As early as 1837, the United States of America sent an embassy to Japan, to negotiate for the opening of relations with American commerce; but this movement completely failed. Ten years later, a second mission, with the same object, had the same result. The Dutch, on their part in 1844, likewise sought to obtain a modification of those restrictions, which even to them were hedged in with difficulties, burdened with intolerable and veratious conditions, and offered in return comparatively few advantages. William, King of Holland, on that occasion, wrote to the Japanese emperor that national reciprocity was rapidly extending, and that it appeared to him that Japanese commerce could not long remain uninfluenced by the movements. The Emperor, in thanking the King of the Low Countries for his advice, assured him that the haws of the empire of Japan being immutable, nothing could or would be changed from the order of things that had prevailed from all time past.

At length the astounding discoveries of treasure stirred up the Western world, and began to react energetically on the destinies of the countries laved by the Chinese seas. The commercial activity which, since the discovery of the gold of California had aprung up in America, had much increased the number of vessels trading in the Pacific and passing near the shores of Japan. This circumstance determined the American government to renew to these semi-barbarians the proposals they had made freen and ten years previously. So, in April, 1851, embracing the opportun

shipwrecked sailors, they sent to Japan a small expedition, charged to press for the conclusion of a
treaty which should permit American ships to
establish depots for coal and refitting yards at varions stations within the Japanese territory. The reply of the Emperor is still waited for, and the government of the United States, to hasten the issue of the
affair, has sent Commodore Perry to Japan, with a
squadron which shall be able to demand the concessions formerly besought—concessions which, in
the opinion of the government of the American
Union, should be made common to the trade of the
world.

From the Annales du Commerce Exterieur we the following respecting the Dutch trade with

Japan: —
The commerce that Holland has with Japan is not The commerce that Holland has with Japan is not now what it was at the beginning of the seventeenth gentury, during the high and palmy days of the Dutch East India Company. Since then it has much decreased in value, and at present scarcely exceeds annually the worth of three millions of francs. Two ships despatched every year from Batavia to the little island of Decima, lying off the entrance to the port of Nangasaki, suffice to transact the business of the company, which purchases the monopoly of the trade for the sum of sixty thousand francs per annum. The government trade, as well as that of private parties, is very complicated; in the Dutch factory at Decima, however, this last is under less restraint than the former, although it is subject to a tax of thirty-five per cent, from which government specular

than the former, although it is subject to a tax of thirty-five per cent, from which government speculations are exempt. This difference arises from the nature of the articles imported. Whilst the government sends to Decima only its colonial products, and those of English and Indian mannfacture, private merchants deal in articles of inxury, of which the sale offers much larger profits. The principle articles of importation are:—ist. Of raw materials, provisions and natural products—benoin, Prussian blue, amber, cajeput oil, red coral, quinine, chocolate, palm oil, salts, galls, liqueurs, almonds, olive oil, opium, saffron, Venice turpenthue, edible bird's nests. 2d. In manufactures—Morocco and Persian leathers, laces, paper hangings, engravings and lithographs, tiles, false jewellery, hollow ware and tin ware, firearms, cutlery, glassware, surware and tin ware, firearms, cutlery, glassware, sur-pical and optical instruments, &c. The articles of export, on government account, consist almost ex-clusively of refined copper, (10,000 to 12,000 piculs

export, on government account, consist almost exclusively of refined copper, (10,000 to 12,000 piculs 126 lbs. each.) and of camphor.

The private trade exports are chiefly silk staffs, lacquered furniture, porcelain, parasols, and other objects that fetch a high price in Europe.

It is easy to predict the answer which will be estained by a demonstration that rests on eight armed vessels of war—that is to say, one line-orbatic ship, three steam frigates, and four corvettes—a completely equipped squadron, and earrying not less than 219 guns. In like manner as China wound up by opening her trade before the English cannon, so must Japan cave in before the irresistible arguments the Americans will employ. America's conduct, it is true, has about it an energy which at farst glanne appears slightly brutal; but less so, on the whole, than is the barbarous usage of these Orientals, who persist in interdicting wandering vessels from access to their shores, and continue to hold back the progress of European civilization from those wart, fertile, and populous countries. Viewed in this light, we cannot but appland this commercial crusade undertaken by the United States. But that must not hinder us from remarking, with sentiments of regret, that if England has already set her foot on China, on Cochin China, and on Siam; if the Americans are thus forcing themselves on Japan, France continues to remain alien (etrangère) to efforts which have for their end the certain extension in the Indian seas of the influence of her two most powerful rivals in commerce and industry.

The Latest News.

The Latest News.

From the great scandal that General St. Armand's alleged speculations in Paris have given rise to, the Emperor has ordered a commission to be appointed to inspect and check every part of the public service. As yet, the Marine is the only department put under this wholesome surveillance.

The Budget of 1854 has been prepared, and will come under the consideration of the Legislatif Assembiy at an early day.

The Funds were again more buoyant on Friday, leaving off, Fives at 105f. 25c., and Threes at 80f. 20c The new Portuguese tariff is felt to be unfavorable to English interests.

Music and Theatricals Abroad. Mr. Buchanen, the American tragedian, is starring

Mr. Ira Aldridge's performances of "Othelio"

Mr. Ira Aldridge's performances of "Othelio" have met with extraordinary success at Berlin. It sunst be added that the jealousy of the Moor seems to have extended itself to more than one of the actors and theatrical critics of that place.

The Emperor Louis Napoleon, to commemorate the opening of the Cirque Napoleon, which he attended, has presented M. Dejean, the director, with a magnificent pin, surmounted with an enserald and with diamonds; M. St. Hillare, the author of the verses which were sung on the occasion, while a valuable gold snuff box; and M. Laurent, of the Opera, by whom the verses were sung. M. Adolphe Franconi, chief of the performances, and M. Gosse, and M. Barrias, who executed the paintings with which the interior is decorated, with pins decorated with brilliants.

Mr. Sime Reeves, with Miss Julia Harland, has Phil

lady may be mentioned as an especial favorite at every town she visited.

lady may be mentioned as an especial favorite at every town she visited.

There exists in Paris a firm (MM. Louat & Co.,) whose professed business is to procure dramatic success by judiciously packing a theatre with "claqueurs," who steadily appland a piece for a certain number of nights, after which public enthusiasm is accepted as a fact. This firm recently made a treaty with MM. Worner, the directors of the Ambigu, by which, in consideration of the sum of 8,000f. (£320), paid down, MM. Louat & Co. were to receive a certain number of tickets, at greatly reduced prices, for the next two years; it being understood that the personsadmitted by these tickets would systematically appland the performance. At the end of a month, however, M. Desnoyer succeeded to MM. Worner in the direction of the theatre. The new management repudiated the contract with MM. Louat, who thereupon brought an action to enforce it. This action was dismissed by the Tribunal of Commerce, upon the ground that a treaty, the real object of which was to produce fictitions applause in a theatre, must be considered illegal and contrary to public order. MM. Louat then sued MM. Worner, and M. Desnoyer, as their assignee, for the restitution of 8,000f., and the French law not going so far as the English, which will not allow money paid for an illegal purpose to be recovered, they succeeded in the latter suit.

The representation of Klingemann's drama called wartin Lather." has caused an areat an evaluation of

gal purpose to be recovered, they succeeded in the latter suit.

The representation of Klingemann's drama called "Martin Luther," has caused so great an excitement in Breslau that the government has found it necessary to forbid its repetition.

On the 4th inst., Auber's ever pleasing opera, "La Muette de Portici," was given at the Brussels Theatre Royal, which was crowded in every part. The chief honors must be accorded to Mademoiselle Duriez, who, as the Muette, displayed refined sensibility, high intelligence, acuteness of perception, and felicity of expression. The silent depicting of her wrongs, her despair, her desire of revenge, and her subsequent compassion, was more eloquent than words, and proved highly effective. We shall not make any remarks on the other artistes, but merely state that the mise en scene was admirable, and that the orchestra is one of the best in Europe, and that the manager appears to be a good caterer for public amusement. The entertainments this winter will be diversified by the operatic performances of Signor Bocca's Italian company, lately arrived from the Prussian capital. That gentleman is one of the most successful impresarii of Europe, and, this time also, he has continued to bring together a very good troupe, amongst whom are several established favorites. The repertory of Signor Bocca for the season, is a highly attractive one, and our countrymen in Brussels will have again the opportunity of hearing some of the most delightful operas of the "Land of Song."

The rates of the foreign exchanges have slightly improved.

There appears to be more reason to expect a further advance in the rate of discount, and the stock markets have, in consequence, become more heavy. Consols have receded to 99½ a ½, being a further fall of ½ per cent, whilst new three and a quarter per cent have declined to 163½ a ½, or ½ per cent lower. The cause of the depression in the latter is, however, to be juscribed to the effect of a very large sale of stock, for the purpose of repaying advances. Reduced three per cents 100½ a ½, bank stock 225½ a 226½, exchequer bills 66s. a 69s. premium.

There is no further material change to notice in the quotations of the foreign stocks, and business is duil.

There is no further material change to notice in the quotations of the foreign stocks, and business is dail. Spanish Three per Cents are 48 to ½, Russian Four and a Half per Cents 163½ to 104½, Granada Deferred 12 to ½, Dutch Two and a Half per Cents 66 to 67, Buenos Ayres 72 to 74, Austrian Serip 7 to 9 prem., Sardinian 94 to 95. The railway market is heavy, and prices generally show a decline from 5s. to 10s. per share; but Brighton are £2 lower, being quoted at 103 to 105. Midland 789½ to ½. Northwestern 122½ to ¾, Southwestern 90½ to 91, Lancashire and Yorkshire 82½ to ½.

Mining shares are also lower, and there is some pressure of sales. Colonial gold have receded to 2½ to 3½ prem., Nouveau Monde 1½ to ½ prem., Port Phillip 1½ to ¼, and Gold Nugget 3½ to ½ prem. Australian Agricultural shares are down £10, being worth 245 to 255.

CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Consols have rallied to 90% to 3%, reduced three cents to 100% to 3%, new three and a quarter per core 1031%.

cents to 100); to %, new three and a quarter per cents are 103);.

Railway and Mining shares are better and firmer.

JAMES M'KENNY'S CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15, 1853.

PECUSIONS.—Irish bacon is 18, dearer, with a tendency to a further advance in the absence of American. There is a good inquiry for beef, but, waiting imports, buyers are acting cautiously. Pork sells freely. Irish butter continues to move up its present value puts an end to all idea of shipments to America. Cheese drops in, and sells within the range of quotations.

The loss of the Provincialist, from Philadelphia, with 600 hhds, quercitron bark, has induced a speculative demand, and the few lots offering have been taken at 10s, and held for a profit.

and held for a profit.

Land is very quiet, but not cheaper.

TALLOW has receded, and ends dull at 1s. decline.

SPERM OIL has advanced to 288. No whale or lard oil

SPERM OIL has advanced to £38. No whate or lard on here.

BREADSTUFFS.—The improving tone in the corn market mentioned per Arctic, has strengthened. Some speculative feeling is apparent. Wheats are 1d. per 70 lbs. dearer, and flour more saleable at 3d. a 6d. advance. Indian corn quiet.

COTTON.—The market has improved as the week advanced, and the small decline quoted at the commencement has been recovered in the two last days, prices of the better kinds closing, if anything, rather higher than a week ago. In Manchester business has been limited, but a healthy feeling exists there. Stock this day, 001,434 bags, of which 362,288 are American; do. last year, 408,110 bags, of which 225,022 are American. Sales this week 43,760 bags, including 35,750 American—4,850 bags being on speculation, and 2,360 for export.

BOLLINSHEAD, TETLEY & CO.'S CHRULAE.

HOLLINSHEAD, TETLEY & CO.'S CIRCULAR.

BOLLINSHEAD, TETLEY & CO.'S CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL. Jan. 14, 1853.

There has been, upon the whole, a fair inquiry for cotton this week, more particularly during the last two days, although spinners are not supplying themselves to the full extent of the consumption. On speculation, the demand is increasing, and there is a desire to invest in the better qualities of American, which are already less plentiful than they were a month ago. At the slightest concession in price, a larger business would have been done; but the only change we can report is a slight turn occasionally in favor of the buyer, not so much in actual business when compared with Friday last, as with reference to the quotations, some few sales having been made in middling quality of New Ordens, at 5½d, per lb., quoted last week is 9.16d, per lb. in Pernams and Bahias a fair extent of business has been done, and at but little change from last week's rates. Egyptians continue depressed, but they are not lower this week.

There has been a good demand for Surats, at last week's prices.

7.180 bales American, 50 Bahia, 1,610 Surat, and 380 Madras, have been taken, on speculation and for expert, and 34,480 bales for the trade. The actual export is 210 American and 530 East India.

The sales to day amount to 7,000 bales, at steady prices, and in the week's report is included cotton forwarded from the ships unsold.

WM. GARDNER AND CO.'S CIRCULAR.

WM. GARDNER AND CO.'S CIRCULAR.

WM. GARDNER AND CO.'S CIRCULAR.
LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14, 1859.
A considerable quantity of beef has this week been taken for London, and a shipment of 500 tierces from Philadelphia is reported as lost at sea; the market, in consequence, is very firm, and holders talk of higher prices. rices.

A small parcel of American pock is to day reported; if

consequence, is very firm, and holders talk of higher prices.

A small parcel of American pork is to-day reported; if the it will realize a long price. French continues to sell at 80s., Lo.h., and the stock here is very light.

No American bacon has yet been received this season. Prices for irish are very firm.

The high figure at which lard is held checks operations; hence the sales of the week are to a very triding extent. Cheese sells moderately well, at the quantations.

The tallow market has not been active, but we cannot note any decline on last week's prices.

The demand for linseed cale has quite faller off.

In the corn market there has been a fair consumptive demand for wheat, which has been moderately met by holders, at about last week's prices. Flour has been quiet, but for a good article buyers have scarcely had any advantage; the transactions, however, have been small, in Indian corn there has been no alteration; the stock here is light. Outs and oatmeal have declined, the former lyd to lid. per 45 lbs., and the latter 3d per load. To day, there was more disposition to buy wheat, but other articles were neglected.

BICHARDSON BROTHER'S AND CO.'S CIECULAR.

LIVERPOOL Ist mo. 14th, 1853.

Since the date of our last circular, viz., the 11th, we have had a continuage of wet, stormy weather.

Yesterday a better seeling towards wheat was exhibited, and a fair quantily was sold for some of the interior towns, and for shipment to Ireland, but in other articles we had not much doing.

We had only a moderate attendance as to numbers at our market this morning but those present purchased wheat to a fair extent, at the full prices of Tuesday, and in some instances fine red obtained lie advance. The bakers and dealers were more disposed to purchased wheat to a fair extent, at the full prices of Fuesday, and in some instances fine red obtained lie advance. The bakers and dealers were more disposed to purchased wheat to a fair extent, a fine quality, 20s. 6d. ex ship.

Gate and on times for the full prices of Tu

two. The grades below "middling fair" have been rather easier to buy. Sales of the week, 43,700; imports, 48,411 bales. The trade have taken 34,400 bales.

BARING BROTHESS AND CO.'S CIECULAR.

LONDON, January 14—five P. M.

The demand for most articles of colonial and foreign produce has fallen off this week, rendering some contession necessary to effect sales; and, though holders have shown great firmness, the tendency of prices has been downward. Cotton is more freely offered. Coffee flat. Sugar 6d. lower. Breadstuffs dull. Metals keep up. By the official returns for the eleven months ending 5th ultimo, the deliveries of the leading articles of consumption show a very satisfactory increase; coffee, sugar and teaspecially. Money has been in great demand, and the rates of discount are advancing. Consols have declined, leaving off at 1994 for the account. We have had again a large export of gold; but the steamer from Australia has brought about £1,000,000, and further large supplies may be shortly looked for from thence. The silver and dollars, arrived this week from Mexico, are not yet sold. The bullion in the bank by last return was £20,527,662, showing a decrease of £221,528. Via Trieste, by telegraph, we learn by the arrival of the overland mail with the following dates:—Bombay 17th, Calcutta 8th December; Hong Kong 24th November, and Sydney to 8th November.

In Austral is dull, and of 650 bags at auction barely one-fourth found buyers at 1d. decline. Honduras silver, 3s. 10d. a 4s. 3d., with pasty from 3s. 2d. a 3s. 8d.

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COF

We retain our quotations of 208. a 208. per carrie tor American flour, for the better kinds of which we have had a partial inquiry for Australia. Indian corn keeps quiet.

COTTON.—We note sales of only 500 bales East India, at prices rather favoring buyers. At Liverpool, American kinds, more freely offered, are a point lower; their quotation yesterday, of middling Orleans, was 5½d.

BRUGS, &c.—We notice sales of 750 cases castor oil at full prices, from 3d. a 4½d.; 50 cases star annisced, at 13s. a 75s.; 16 cases oil of cassia, at 9s. 3d., rather cheaper; 100 boxes China camphor, at 97s. 6d. a 160s.; 100 packages yellow beeswax, from 27 a 27 12s. 6d.; 1,200 bales gambier, at 23s., a decline of 3s.; 100 cases gamboge, from £5 los. a £6 for good; 140 cases Benjamin, chiefly third Sumatra, at £5 10s. a £5 12s. 6d., with a few cases Siam, at £13 a £22 10s.; 60 packages Sierra Leone gum copal, 11d. a 1s. 3d.; a few cases East India arabic at the previous value; 5 chests myrch, from 97s. 6d. a 120s.; and a few chests gum copal, various in quality, at extremely high rates. £50 cases shellac have brought 44s. a 49s. 6d.; 280 packages sursaparilla, Jamaica, 3s. 3d. a 3s. 7d.; Lima, 1s. 5d. a 1s. 6d.; Honduras, 1s. 2d. a 1s. 3d.; Lisbon, 1s. 4d.; 13 boxes vermillion, 4s. 5d. a 4s. 7d., or 3d. advance; 100 baskets roll annatto, 3d. a 4s. 7d., or 3d. advance; 100 baskets roll annatto, 3d. a 4s. 7d., or 3d. advance; 100 baskets roll annatto, 3d. a 10½d.; 25 bales jalap, at 2s. a 2s. 1d.; and 150 bales safilower, from £3 a £6 10s. 207 chests new crop China rhubarb were withdrawn st 3s. a 3s. 3d. We quote cutch 23s. 6d.; Turkey opium, 12s. 3d.; saffron, 22s.; quick-silver, 2s. 4d.

HENT.—200 bales jute sold from £14 15s. a £16 5s. for common to fair quality.

INDEO continues very firm at 3d. a 4d. advance on October. The next sales will commence on 8th proximo, and 4,570 chests are now declared.

INOSED Cakes are now declared.

IROS.—Prices of common Welsh bars and rails remain firm at £8 15s. a £9 and £9 10s. a £10, free on

the flack Sea, a good business has been done at 448,, cost, freight and insurance, and 46s, delivered. One or two cargoes of Odessa, affoat, have been closed for 53s., delivered.

IINCEED CAKES neglected.

IINCEED CAKES neglected.

Oins.—In fish we have had nothing doing, and prices remain nominally the same. Olive has been in request at £62 a £65; paim 33s. a 33s. 6d; cocos nut 33s. a 40s. Rape has been paid with 36s. for brown, and 37s. 6d. a 38s. for refined, with buyers at 2d. more for future delivery. Linseed has advanced; 31s. has been freely paid on the spot, and 31s. 6d. for next three months; the crushers asking 32s. up to June.

RAPESKED is scarce; 47s. has been paid for good Calcutta on the spot, and the same price for arrival—cost, freight, and insurance.

RICE.—We note sales of 9,000 bags Madras rice, at 10s. a 10s. 6d. and 1.200 bags Bengal, at 10s. 6d. a 12s. Saltfithe.—Of 8,000 bags Hengal, one-half sold at 25s. 6d. a 29s. 3d. for 1235 a 5½ lbs. refr., with 320 bags Madras at 24s. a 24s. 6d.

SPEKITER has been in fair request, and 500 tons have been sold at £20 a £20 bs. Sheet zinc. £25.

SPICES.—Sales have been confined to 1,500 bags black pepper at 33sd. a 33dd. for Aleppo, with Malabar at 33sd. a 4dc.; 30 cases nutmegs at 2s. 1d. a 2s. 6d.; and 14 cases mace from 2s. 4d. a 2s. 6d. 100 chests cassia lignes at public sale were withdrawn from 110s, for fair thirds, to 116s. for fair firsts.

SCCAR has been dull this week, and the sales of West ndia do not exceed 1,324 hhds., at a general reduction of 6d., with about 24,000 bags Mauritus, Bengal, and Madras at auction, which have gone of fully 6d., and, in some few instances, 1s. cheaper. 100 cases damaged Brazil at public sale, went at low rates, while 2,300 boxes yellow Havana, Ano. 15, at 24 dd., one of 1,000 boxes Havana. No. 15, at 24 dd., one of 1,000 boxes Havana. No. 15, at 24 dd., one of 1,000 boxes from near ports quote prices firm.

TALOW quiet at 45s. 9d. a 45s. 6d. on the spot and for spring, and 45s. 6d. for last three months.

The

Maryland at 1. 80. 53. Turphysham 4. 1. 90 barrels rough from store, and a parcel just arrived, have been sold at 12s. British spiritis 60s. 6d. Whatesone.—10 tons Polar in sale to-day, were all bought in at £2.7 a £230.

Terretrone—1.00 hereits nogle from stores and a parcel plat arrived, have been cold at 122. British and provided that the parcel plat arrived, have been cold at 122. British and been the parcel plat arrived, have been cold at 122. British and been the parcel plat arrived to the plate at 122. British and been the parcel plate at parcel plate at 122. British and been the parcel plate at 122. British and been things plate at 122. British and prices were all empored using the open plate at 122. British and prices were well empored using the actives parcel plate at 122. British and prices were well empored using the actives parcel plate at 122. British and prices were well empored using the actives parcel plate at 122. British and been thingspleid at 112. British and prices were well any priced well and prices were well any priced well any price were well any priced with the parcel plate at 122. British and prices were well any priced well any price were well any priced well any price were well any price were well any priced well any price were well any price were well any price were well any price were well any price well any price well any price were well any price were well any price well any price well any price well any price well and prices were well any price well any price well and prices were well any price well any price well and prices were well any price well any price well and prices were well any price well and prices were well any price well and prices were well any price well any prices and prices were well any price well and prices were well any

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGIA.

rly Two Millions of Gold Dust-The Cali

formia Mails—News from New Granada— Marketa, die., die.

The mail steamship Georgia, Capt. Porter, arrived yesterday morning, from Aspinwall, whence she sailed on the 19th inst., and Kingston, Jamaica. whence she steamed on the 23d.

She brings the gold dust and the California ma but no later news. Our thanks are due Mr. E. W. Hall the Purser

the G., and to Messrs. Berford & Co., for late papers and news.

ı	P. T. T. C.			
1		LIST OF		Transfer of
1	Am. Ex. Bank		Harbeck & Co	26,92
1	Adams & Co	304,449	Howard, Son & Co.,	11,57
1	H. Aaronson	2,380	Howland & Aspin-	2234
1	Burgoyne & Plume.	300,000	wall	57.00
1	Beebe & Co	13,540	W. R. Jones	3,36
ı	Bloomingdale &		Jacobs & Love	11.16
1	Rhine	5.000	Newhouse & Spate.	10,50
1	Bloomingdale & Co.	4.160	G. Rosenstock	6,00
I	Chambers & Heiser.	67,000	Spofford & Tileston.	5.00
1	Case & Freeman	3,000	Shalle & Bros	4.18
1		0,000	Trombly & Lamson.	11,00
1	Collins, Cushman	= 000	C. W. & A. Thomas.	
1	& Co	5,376		17,08
ı	L. M. Comstock	4,260	T. Watson & Son	20,00
I	Drezel & Co	50,000	Wilkinson & Cusselli	12,00
1	Geo. Daniels	7.525	Wells, Fargo & Co	33,00
۱	Alpheus Fabes	2,266		
1	P. Fredenburgh	4,400	81	564,52
1	Everett & Brown	300	In hands of pas-	
ł	Herkemath & Von		sengers	300,00
ı	Damme	2,100		
1	Wm. Hoge & Co	40,000	Total\$1	,864,52
ł	The following d	eaths oc	curred on board th	e G.:-
1	Jan. 23John La			
ı	P. Rior			

E. D. Sawtell, of Kenasha, Wisconsin 24.—R. Lanning, of White Lake, Michigan 28.—Nicholas Raullen. On the 26th inst. the Georgia passed the steam

ship Northern Light, hence for San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua. The G. brings Kingston dates of the 23d inst day later. No news.

PANAMA, Jan. 17, 1853.

Trade Dull—Arrival of Jesuits from Ecuador—
Landed and Marched Across the Isthmus under
Arrest—Consular Privileges—Proposed Change
in the Constitution—Continuance of the Wet Season-Progress of the Railway-Passenger Statis tics for the Past Year.
Since the date of my last communication, the bu

siness of this port has but very little increased; a few vessels with coal, from England, and one or two ar-rivals from New York, are all we have to report. The passenger transit has much fallen off this year, compared with the corresponding season of 1852, for

The only local news of importance is the arrival, a few days ago, of a party of Jesuits, expelled from Ecuador, who were sent up here in an Ecuadorian vessel of war, and landed under a guard, previous to being sent across the Isthmus, to embark for our land of freedom. It appears that these men, who were brought here against their will, wished to charter a vessel to go to Costa Rica, but were prevented by the government. The act of landing them by compulsion, and forcing them, under the surveillance of the police, to cross the Isthmus, and their being prevented from holding any communication with the people here, was considered by the foreigners as rather an arbitrary act, and slightly at variance with the neutral character of the Isthmus. They are to be embarked for the States, and we wish you joy of

be embarked for the States, and we wish you joy of their company. It is contrary to the law of New Granada for Jesuits to enter the country, and this is the excuse of the government for their conduct; but when we consider that their coming here was an involuntary act on their part, it does appear rather a harsh proceeding.

The point relating to the privileges and immunities of Consuls has been again opened in the case of Sr. P. Gatta, Sardinian Consul, who refuses to obey the Judge's order requiring his presence in Court to give evidence in a civil suit, which he refuses to comply with, and the government either cannot or will not enforce. The case of the Peruvian Consul remains unsettled as yet, and has not further been made public.

Our new Governor has as yet kept very quiet, and not disclosed his policy. They say" he is very much disgusted with the officials here. He expresses his determination to have the Cruces road repaired, having himself experienced all its horrors.

Our summer has only just set in. That famous individual, "the oldest inhabitant," never remembers so late or so wet a season.

individual, "the oldest inhabitant," never remembers so late or so wet a season.

From the interior there is no news of interest.

Dr. Florintino Gonzales, one of the most liberal of the present Senators, is about to bring in a bill to Congress to divide the republic into a number of independent States, on the principle of the United States. Our Senator. Dr. Justo Arosemena, is also about to propose a reform in the commercial code, which is at present very defective. He also intends moving for a repeal of the law at present in force, by which no foreigner can hold a power of attorney—a point that is at present very injurious to foreign interests here.

point that is at present very injurious to foreign interests here.

The government has just issued the decree suspending the Bishop of Pamplona from his temporalities until he conforms to their views of the law.

La Discusion, of Bogota, contains a very handsome panegyric on the late Mr. J. Stephens, President of the railway company. "His noblest monument," says that paper, "is the Panama Railroad." Apropos of the railroad: Col. Totten is here with some of his staff, and the work, it is said, is at last about to commence here. During the month of December 568 passengers and \$5,147,739 in gold, arrived from California, and 1,248 passengers left here for San Francisco. During the past year, according to the best calculation I can make, 24,000 passengers left this port for California, and 12,000 arrived from thence.

For further news I refer you to our Herald, the best paper on the whole Pacific coast.

PANAMA.

tion, &c., of that county. The time occupied in taking the census was ninety-three days.

Total population. 2,131 Wild cows. 30,178
White males. 834 Working oxen. 522
White females. 682 Sheep. 7,391
White United States citizens over 21 302 Bushels of barley 4,748
Mulattocs. 9 Do. beans. 1,083
Male mulattocs. 4 Do. wheat. 615
Female mulattocs. 5 Do. corn. 2,316
Mulattocs over 21 2 Do. potatocs. 3,323
Foreign residents. 119 Cwt. of squashes. 433
Male foreign residents. 109 Bushels of pears. 1,487
Female foreign residents foreign residents. 105
Domesticated Indians. 324
Foreign findians. 324
Female Indians. 324
Horses. 2,990
Mules. 120
Acres under cultivalians of Sarreis of apples. 50
Mules. 120
Acres under cultivalians of Sarreis of male consumers. 50
In addition to the above productions there were raised and no accurate estimate, or rather none approaching accuracy, can be made of their aggregate weight or number.

	Females	U. S. over 21. 7.4	Citizen
10100	Negroes, males	resid ts, male f	Foreign
	Females	***************************************	Femule
2.774	Domesticated India	ver 21 1.0	Male .
	males	female over 21	
***	mates		
***	Females		rorest.
les.	Other Indians, mal	0,	Mulati
	Females	***********	Negro.
-		males	Chines
8.		opulation in the c	Total p
4			County
10		oth	In b
CRAME	, PRODUCED IN SA	TAIN, AND VEGETAL	may, .
	-1852.		Want of
. 713.	Onlons, lbs	ultivated 7,2	
. 107	Carrots	us 10,0	
. 60.	Parenips	busbels 157.0	Barley.
	Melons, acres	14.2	Wheat
460.	Pumpkins, Ibs	10.7	Oats
356.	Tuenips	1.2	
612	Beets		Cabban
28.	Poteston booksts	ca, Iba 1,030,8	Tomote
20,	l'otatoes, bushels	10, 10, 11, 1, 1,00,	a character for
	NO POULTRY.	LIVE STOC	
4.	Hogs	8.7	Horses
	Sheep		Mulee.
	Goats	3,9	Cows.
10	Fowle	ttle 3.7	Paget of
ranker.	Turkies	e oxen 2,8	Westin
			A STATE OF
	OW EMPLOYED.		
\$169.	Other mining	mining \$124.1	Quartz
5.930.	other modes	mining 80.8	
DOMESTIC NO.		The state of the s	
001,20	ie hey crop was \$	stimated value o	v de
113 +14	mel 308, \$143.20	Farter \$974 97	of thin

\$1,335,696. Value of produce, per acre, cultivated, \$148 62; of stock, per acre, cultivated, \$185 75—total value per acre, \$384 37.

Al, 335,898. Value of produce, per acre, cultivated, \$185 75—total value per acre, \$354 37.

CHINESE OATHS.

We gave some days ago, says the San Francisco Herald, a brief report of a case tried in the Superior Court, in which the defendants were Chinese, and in that report we stated that the evidence of a Chinaman was taken in behalf of his countrymen. Tong Achick, the intelligent Chinaman, whose name has become quite familiar to our readers, was a party to the suit, and as he is well acquainted with our language, his services were put in requisition during the ceremony of administering to his countrymen the proper legal oath. We were afterwards at some pains to obtain from him the oath as administered, and we now present it, both in the Chinese, and as literally translated. It was as follows:—

"Lap set changy put Kwoh Ayun kum tsoi tsi kung tong chok ching e sat ko sat ho mo se-kook Sheeng ter kam-chat ping kung seoo che.

Yat tseen pat pak cong-shap yee neen shap yee yuet cho kan yat." (This last is the date in Chinese, viz.—1852, twelfth month, ninth day.)

Literal translation—"Subscriber oath bond man Kwoh Ayun, now in this public court, give evidence with truth tell truth without particle partiality—Supreme Heavenly God examine with justice—burn paper."

The last two words relate to what appeared a very important part of the ceremony. Having been written in Chinese characters upon a piece of yellow tissue paper, the witness subscribed the oath, and the Sheriff in attendance was requested to bring a lighted candle, into the fame of which the paper was thereupon put with a due show of gravity. It was of course quickly consumed, and the obligation upon the conscience of the witness was then understood to be complete. An examination of the form of the oath will readily suggest its origin, it being very evidently nothing more than a Chinese rendering of the ordinary English common law oath. The burning of the paper is an addition probably of the Chinese, and is doubtless typical of the fate the witness impreca

solemn form of oath among his countrymen, and he said in reply that it was not, there was another ceremony much more solemn, which, however, was not resorted to.

THE CHINESE THEATRE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The building brought out by the company of Chinese, who performed some time since at the American theatre, has been erected on Dupont street, near Green. Its interior is well worthy of being seen, not only for its decorations, but for the style of its architecture; displaying an unusual economy in the use of its material, though the structure presents every requisite of firmness and durability. The seats for the audience, arranged on an inclined plane in a manner that all will have a full view of the stage, will accommodate about a thousand persons. The front and larger portion is provided with backs and comfortably cushioned. This portion of the building will be lighted by twenty-two variegated Chinese lanterns or transparencies, and the walls are ornamented by numerous paintings. The orchestra will hold at least forty musicians, who constitute an important part of the performances. The stage, which is devoid of any wings or side scenes, presents a background of carvet figures, Chinese characters, gilded and many colored, that forms the most striking part of the display. It is, altogether, a peculiar novelty.—San Francisco Herald, Dec. 30.

QUARTZ MINING LAWS OF NEVADA,

A convention of quartz miners recently held at

gilded and many colored, that forms the most striking part of the display. It is, altogether, a peculiar novelty.—San Francisco Herald, Dec. 30.

QUARTZ MINING LAWS OF NEVADA.

A convention of quartz miners recently held at Nevada, after full deliberation and long debate, adopted the following code of mining laws for the government and regulation of quartz mining:—

Art. 1. The jurisdiction of the following laws shall extend over all quartz miners and quartz mining property within the county of Nevada:—

Art. 2. Each proprietor of a quartz claim shall hereafter be entitled to one hundred feet on a quartz ledge or vein; and the discoverer shall be allowed one hundred feet additional. Each claim shall include all the dips, angles and variations of the vein.

Art. 3. On the discovery of a vein of quartz, three days shall be allowed to mark and stake off the same, in such manner, by name of the owner and the number of the claim, or otherwise, as shall properly and fully identify such claims. Parties having claims may cause a map or plan to be made, and a copy filed with the Recorder, if deemed requisite to more particularly fix the locality.

Art. 4. Work to the extent of one hundred dollars in value, or twenty days fatithful labor, shall be performed by each company holding claims, within thirty days from the date of recording the same, as provided for in article 6th of these laws; and the duly authorized representative of a company making oath that such money has been expended, or that such labor has been performed, shall be entitled to a certificate from a County Recorder or Deputy, guaranteeing undisputed possession of said claims for a term of one year; and for a like sum of money or amount of labor expended or performed within the first twenty days of each succeeding year, duly acknowledged as herein named, shall entitle the claimants or company, from year to year, to further certificates of undisputed proprietorship and entitle the claimants or company making oath of the same, shall be entitled to receive fr

Recorder.

Art. 7. The regularly elected County Recorder of New Art. 7. The regularly elected County Recorder of New Art. 7. The regularly elected County Recorder of New Art. 7. The regularly elected County Recorder for this county in quartz claims, authenticating his acts by the county seal; he shall appoint as his deputy such person for Grass Valley as may be elected by the district of Grass Valley; and he shall pass his records to his successor.

Art. 8. The fees of the Recorder and Deputy shall be the same as the statute fees for recording per folio.

Art. 9. No title to a claim hereafter taken up or purchased shall be valid, unless recorded in the books of the aforesaid County Recorder or deputy, within ten days of its location or purchase.

EARLY GOVERNORS OF CALIFORNIA.

its location or purchase.

EARLY GOVERNORS OF CALIFORNIA.

The following list of the Mexican Governors of California was furnished the Pacific by a distinguished citizen, long a resident of the country, and who has been, much of the time, and in various relations, converted with its consensation.

connected with its government:—

1. Sola was Governor in 1822, when the Mexican flag was hoisted, and remained until 1823. In that year he returned to Mexico and delivered over the command to—

2. Don Luis A. Arguillo, who remained in authority till 1825, when—

returned to Mexico and delivered over the command to—

2. Don Luis A. Arguillo, who remained in authority till
1825, when—

3. General Echeandia arrived, and received the command; and he and Arguillo continued till the arrival of—

4. Vectoria, in 1831 or 1832. In the latter end of
1832 the Californians revolted and sent Vectoria back to
Mexico. By this event—

5. Don Pio Pico, being senior member of the Territotial Deputation, became by law Governor protempore, till
the arrival, in 1833, of

6. Figueroa, who continued in office till he was obliged
to resign on account of ill health, in 1835, in favor of—

7. Don Jose Castro, who also received the office by virtue of being senior member of the Deputation, and held
it until the arrival of—

8. Chico, from Mexico. in 1836. The spirit of independence had now become somewhat strong in California,
and the policy of the government in Mexico was very
much disliked. At this time, says history, a system was
adopted utterly destructive of State rights, and all the
powers of government were placed in the hands of Congress and the Executive. This central system was so
strenuously opposed in California that the people rose
and expelled the Mexican officers, and declared the country independent until the federal constitution should be
restored. Chico, therefore, had command but a few
months, and was sent away by the Territorial Deputation. Previous to his departure he delivered over his
power to

9. Gutierrez. On the 6th of November, 1836, the Cali-

power to

9. Gutierrez. On the 6th of November, 1836, the Cali-

Gutierrez. On the 6th of November, 1836, the Californians, with a few Mexicans, revolted against him, and he was embarked with all bis officers.
 Juan B. Alvarado succeeded him, and continued in the office until the arrival of—

 Micheltoreno, in 1842, who maintained himself in office until 1845, when the Californians revolutionized and sent him away; also, Don Jose Castro at this time retained the military command, and—
 Pio Pico, being again senior member of the Junta Departmental, became Civil Governor, and so continued until the United States flag was hoisted in Monterey on the 7th day of July, 1846.
 From this it appears that California has of old been accustomed to act very much as she pleased.

been accustomed to act very much as she pleased. Four revolutions in twenty-four years come in pretty quick succession. And it appears that every one of the governors, under whose administration rebellions occurred, were sent here from Mexico, which plainly indicates that foreign appointme

been long unpopular in this country.

Markets.

Enceron, Jamaica, January 21.—3utter—There is not any American or Halifax at market. Beef—Halstead's has been placed at 50s. per half barrel. Smith's is held for 52s., and other brands are not in favor. Bread—Verley & Robinson's is being placed at 17s. and 19s. per barrel for plot and cackers respectively. There is not any foreign in first hands. Corn Meal—Sales in moderate parcels, to the extent of 500 barrels at 24s. Candles—Tallow are wanted. The last sales were at 7½d, per lb., but that figure has been refused for a thousand boxes Cock's and Douredoure's to arrive. Corn—Baltimore at 8s. 6d, per (2 bushel) bag. New Orleans at 4s. and Savanilla at 3s. 7½d, per bushel. The stock is still large, and there are some indications of a slight decline in the value of American. Cheese is scarce, but ample supplies of Eeglish are looked for in the expected packet. Flour—500 barrels out of the last arrival from Faltimore have been taken at 25s., in bond, and smaller operations are being effected, in parcels of 100 barrels, at 34s. duty paid, 250 barrels at Louic have been also moved at 32s. The market is heavy, with large supplies, considerable partions of which have been some time bere. Gold—Both doubloons and American gold are scarce. We quote the former at 3 to 4, and the latter 1½ to 2 per cent, premium. Ham—Nine tierces of American, which ar, ived to a bare market, wer; readily taken up at 11d per H.—All descriptions are still wanted. Lard—200 kegs were taken under similar circumstances at 10d per the Lamber—Ko operations of any importance have transpired, Ol—Cod somzands 2s. 9d per gallon. Pork—The market is inactive, with large supplies. 50 barrels New Orleans mess have been singed, with other goods, a

106s. per barrel. Rica—Only retail operations are occurring. Salt—We are still without supplies of fine. Sea—We have nothing to report of this article. Tohace sells ealy by retail. Tongues—30 half barrels American pigs, without roots, and very much in disfavor, was placed at 30s. the package. American, of the proper description, are held for 42s.

Anti-Slavery Convention in Bosto [From the Boston Herald, Jan. 28.]

Anti-Slavery Convention in Boston.

[From the Boston Herald, Jan. 28.]

MORNING SESSION.

The convention was called to order at half past ten o'clock, by the President, Francis Jackson, about two hundred persons being present, and the house rather too cold for comfort.

The resolutions under discussion were read; after which Mr. Garrison, chairman of the business committee, read a series of resolutions, which he recommended for the consideration of the convention. These resolutions contain the usual denunctations of slavery and the Fugitive Slave law, and all attempts to make freedom and slavery exist together. The resolutions were then announced as before the convention for discussion, and

PARKER PILLSBURY took the stand. He said some had talked of discouragement, but he had struck that word out of his anti-slavery dictionary. We want more courage and firmness, but no other kind of strength is needed. We can overthrow slavery by holding fast, and working constantly for that purpose. We are not to reckno our victories typ political triumphs, for they are always obtained at the sacifice of political integrity. A principle well adhered to is always a triumph. We have no cause to regret, because the free soil party has lost its power in this State. It has lost its integrity, also, and now has nothing to lose. Underneath these political developments there is a powerful influence, that is being fit throughout the land, and this renders it impossible, in many places, to carry out the Fugitive Slave law. Mr. P. narrated several anecdotes tending to show the unpopularity of that law, and closed by saying that the friends of the slave had nothing to oppose them but the free soil party, and a few more such signal defeats as they had recently met with, would render them harmless.

Rev. Mr. Foss, for many years a Baptist preacher in New Hampshire, took the ficor, and spoke in opposition to the Colonization Society. He had formely favored that society—the had a committee wait upon him tell him to stop agritation. He though

audience.)
Mr. Foss thought there would be more prospect of reforming the church if women had more voice in its government.
Mrs. RIPLON was of the same opinion, and narrated some of the trials and tribulations with which she had

some of the trials and tribulations with which she had wrestled in time past.

John C. Cluer then spoke of the extracts of addresses in England, read by Mr. Garrison, and said they emanated from men whose philanthropy was known throughout the world. They were known for their efforts in behalf of operatives in England, and the oppressed everywhere. It was a singular fact that here in Boston, T. F. Meagher was feted and honored, while George Thompson, his firm friend and advocate in the British Parliament, was reviled and mobbed.

honored, while George Thompson, his firm friend and advocate in the British Parliament, was reviled and mobbed.

The convention at half-past one adjourned till half-past two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The hall was well filled at the hour to which the convention adjourned.

Mr. HUTCHINGS, of Charlestown, was the first speaker. He denounced the church for its action in relation to slavery, and had no confidence in the opposition of any person to that institution, which was caused by the Fugitive Slave law. The hostility, to be worth anything, must be founded upon a sense of the equality of the American race, and a willingness to acknowledge their rights. He did not believe in revivals of religion that did not recognise that great principle. There were three classes of preachers—those who preached to suit the times fifty years ago, those who preached for the present, and whose principles were always in accordance with the feelings of their audience, and those who preached for the future, and dragged society along as a locomotive did a train of cars.

Mr. Garrison then favored the convention with one of his inimitable speeches. He commenced by saying that old issues had become obsolete, and were like salt that had lost its savor. Judaism was at one time right and proper, but at length yielded to Christianity, and it was a question whether the latter would not give way for something better. Christianity was at one time to be good, and do good, and to let the oppressed go free. But the Christ now recognized is in favor of slavery and catching fugitives. The great body of the church is hardened in heart, and hostile to us, and friendly to slavery. He referred to the National Convention of the Methodist. Conference, held in this city, in May, and their refusal to entertain the subject of American slavery. The speaker next spoke at length of the refusal to let people read the Bible in Tuscany, and the great meeting in consequence, in New York, the head-quarters of American Christianity, where it, flourishes under the flourishes under the lead of Captain Isalah Rynders who is aided by the New York Commercial Advertiser and the New York Commercial Advertiser and the New York Observer. The Mayor of the city presided, and five celebrated doctors of divinity had spoken against the city presided, and five celebrated doctors of divinity had spoken against the outrage, yet had not a word to say in relation to the three and a half milliors of slaves at home, who are not allowed to read in the sacred volume. It was less difficult to preach against paganism from the car of Juggernaut than against slavery in the Scutter States.

paganism from the car of Juggernaut than against slavery in the Southern States.

Rev. Mr. Foss spoke of his attendance of a meeting of a Bible Society, where a proposition to give Bibles to slaves was ruled out of order.

Mr. Garrison said the Anti-Slavery Society once offered \$5.000 to the American Bible Society t distribute Bibles, but were told that nothing was waited of them, or their money either.

Mr. Innis, of Saiem, a free soiler, made som remark in relation to a freed slave present, and wheel to have money raised to purchase his children, pt in bondage.

mark in relation to a freed slave present, and withed to have money raised to purchase his children, pt in bondage.

Mr. Garrison spoke of the efforts to christinize the Choctaws and Cherokees, as having made henry two-fold more the children of hell than before, and read extracts from laws now in existence along them, forbidding negroes living among themand fixing penalties for teaching, or cating with heir negro slaves.

Mr. Foss asked if the missionaries among hem did not have slaves purchased by funds of the Missionary Society, and raised by the contributure of widows and orphans.

Mr. Garrison replied that such had former been the case, but since the proceedings of that sciety had been so closely scanned by the abolitionist they had been cautious.

Mr. CLUER spoke in favor of raising funds in the colored man mentioned by Mr. Innis, of Salem A VOICE—"Send him round with a hat."

Mr. CLUER—"How many of you will volunter to go round? We want two men to go throug the gallery, and others in the lower part of the hose."

Mrs. Riddon, anid some confusion, wishe the colored man to mount the platform.

Aby Kelly Foster said the man deservesympathy, but there were three millions like him a the country. There were plenty of people whowould give money to buy individual slaves, but wht was wanted was men to speak out against the systm of slavery. It was better to call on those who were ready thus to give, than on those who had a geater work to do.

Mrs. Riddon wanted to put her oar in her, but ready thus to give, than on the work to do.

Mrs. Riddon wanted to put her oar in her, but Mrs. Riddon wanted were not desired, and sh was a long to the integers.

work to do.

Mrs. Riddon wanted to put her oar in her, but her advice and counsel were not desired, and sh was put down by what Abby Folsom calls "the inimous previous question," the chairman deciding thit the discussion of resolutions was in order.

Parker Pillsbury then got up and spok upon the very question which was out of order, whn the long-tongued Mrs. Riddon wanted to speak. E said that in Congress it was usual to have a New Ismpshireman speak when anything infamous wasbout to be proposed, and in these conventions it wa usual to have S. S. Foster, a New Hampshireman, make those movements which were most unpopular But he would now volunteer to make an unppular speech. He said an anti-slavery convention is no place to carry on the traffic in slaves, and it was not right to bring subscription papers for their prehase here. The resolutions before the convention, whih was engaged in a nobler work than buying the berties of a few slaves. A sense of the meeting in repart to American christianity was wanted. He also rierred to the Choctaws, and said we had murdered thir ancestors, and given to them the terrors of accound death, by sending our religion among them. They had escaped from the bayonet, only to mit the Bible, with our interpretation. This society would overthrow religion, or religion would overhrow them.

Evening session.

in the evening.

The meeting was called to order at half parseven o'clock, Edmund Quincy in the chair, and th house was well filled at the time, most of the distingished persons connected with the society being press.

Windian. Phillips made his first apparance upon the Platform this eyening, and short after